

SECRET

फाइल संख्या

File No.

खण्ड

Volume

800/6/C/3/88-POL

(Closed)

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Political

अनुभाग/प्रभाग
SECTION/DIVISION

टिप्पणियां/पत्राचार

NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

विषय
SUBJECT

Death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

Appointment of an enquiry commission to
go into the circumstances of - papers
regarding INA treasure, etc.

Indexed on

आद्याकार

Initials

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Record A/B

P.M.O/1/247

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Not to be noted

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लिपिक के आद्याकार

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Later References

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870/11/8/10/93-POL

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S.N.O.7
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No. S-122/87-FCRA-I
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

Lok Nayak Bhavan,
New Delhi - 110 003, the

28 JAN 1988

Sub: Transfer of funds to the Govt. of India from
Burma, Japan and Singapore for construction of
Netaji Memorial in Delhi- Claim of ~~Exmt~~
Shri M.K.C. Ramalingam Nadar.

Ministry of Finance may please refer to their O.M.
No. 36/22/87-BO III dated 21.12.1987 on the above subject.
Their letter No. C-7174/16/102/87-BO.III dated 4.12.1987
has not been received at this end.

2. Regarding the claim of Shri Nadar, it was felt that he had been able to procure evidence to the deposits of about Rs. 42.33 crores and 16105 Gold coins. The RBI had stated that in the absence of evidence such as account No., name of the account holder, certificate issued by the Azad Hind Bank, they were unable to settle the claim. The claimant had been able to dig the necessary information had furnished the same. The copies of all these letters etc. (already returned to the Ministry of Finance) tend to corroborate the claimant's contention. Regarding verification of the claim from the old records, it is felt Ministry of Finance can also have an access to such records and satisfy itself about the genuineness of the claim or otherwise.

3. The Ministry of Finance are therefore once again requested to have a deeper examination made in the matter and settle the claim. It may be of interest to note that the amount transferred to the Govt./RBI may not be Rs. 114 crores, as claimed, but only the amount at credit at the time of transfer and the gold coins.

4. The question is whether Shri Nadar's grandfather had deposited the money in the Burmese Azad Hind Bank at Rangoon and whether the money was transferred to the Reserve Bank of India and thirdly, if so whether Shri Nadar has a right to receive it back. The question relates basically to Ministry of Finance. Hence it is for them to carry out the necessary inquiries. If assistance is required from us on any specific point relevant to us, we shall be glad to give it.

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4/2/88

Ministry of Finance,
Dept. of Economic Affairs,
Banking Division,
(Shri Mantreshwar Tha, Jt. Sect.,)
New Delhi.

Q/121
(Sel - 11)

(KANSHI RAM)
DEPUTY SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA

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- 2 -

2

Copy to Shri H.C.Bakshi, Director, Prime Minister's
Office, New Delhi w.r.t. P.M.'s office U.O.
No. 264) /88-PM dated 8.1.88.

vol II

(KANSHI RAM)

/s.m/25/1

V.V. Vincent SNO

Phone : 3323967

ALL INDIA FREEDOM FIGHTERS' ORGANISATION

7, JANTAR MANTAR ROAD, NEW DELHI-110001

13/4/88

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUM :

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Prof. N.G. Ranga, M.P., Andhra Pradesh
Com. Shiv Verma, U.P.
P.K. Khanna, Ex MP, U.P.
Chaudhary Ranbir Singh, Ex MP, Haryana
Manmath Nath Gupta, New Delhi
Com. Ram Kishan, Ex MP, Delhi
Magan Lal Bagdi, Ex MP, Maharashtra
Col. Mahboob Ahmad, INA, Bihar
Satish Chanda Saha, West Bengal
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Bansi Lal Lohadia, Ex MP, Rajasthan
Kunj Bihari Pathak, Madhya Pradesh
A.P. Sunder Rajan, INA, Tamilnadu
Sunderlal Jain, Maharashtra

13/4/88

EDOM FIGHTERS' ORGANISATION
ANTAR MANTAR ROAD, NEW DELHI-110001

Respect of Prime Minister
Shri Rajiv Gandhi
New Delhi
Dear Sir

I am sending
my letter attached
herewith ^{in come die} with the energy of Mata
after ^g from Japan,
to India.
I request you
to have a talk
between Prime
Minister and
for also the
Japanese India

2014.8.8. 8:30am

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7, Gantai Mantor Road
New Delhi-1
13/4/88 A

To

Shri Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi.

Sub: Remains of Netaji.

Respected Prime Minister,

Gaithind,

While we are celebrating the 40th years of our Independence the remains of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, who sacrificed his life for the freedom of India, are still lying at Rengkoji Temple, Nakano; Tokyo (Japan) for the last 42 years.

After the reports of the two commissions which were set up by the government to as certain the truth about Netaji's death in August 1945, were published almost everyone in this country was convinced that Netaji is no more and that his death occurred due to the plane crash. The Japanese authorities had cremated him with full honour at Tripuri in the presence of Col. Habibur Rahman Deputy Chief of Army staff of INA, and Japanese officers. The ashes were later sent to Tokyo. Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad the then President of India, Late Jawaharlal Nehru the then Prime Minister of India and Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had visited the Rengkoji Temple and paid their respect to Netaji.

Both Mahatma Gandhi whom Netaji called the Father of the Nation and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, though born in Gandhi and Bose ~~Bose~~ families respectively have for us Indians, belonged to the one family of martyrs of the Indian Nation. It is high time something is done to bring the remains of Netaji to India and to raise a suitable memorial in his honour. The Japanese Soldiers who had fought alongside Netaji have been looking after the remains and are anxious that these are sent to India. ~~of late word~~ has come through an eminent social figure.

We will be grateful if you can take interest in the matter and arrange to bring the remains to India with dignity and honour during the 40th years celebrations.

Yours Sincerely,

Sheekhadev Yafe

Signature

Name SHEEKHADAE YAFE (Ex-M.P.)
WORKING PRESIDENT

Party ALL INDIA F. FIGHTERS ORGANISATION

Postal 7, Gantai Mantor

Address Road, New

Delhi-110001

S/No. 5

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

/SN2/

A copy of letter dated 13th April, 1988 addressed to the Prime Minister by Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee, working President, All India Freedom Fighters' Organisation, New Delhi regarding bringing of Netaji's ashes from Japan to India is forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is requested that the matter may kindly be looked into and a report submitted to this Office for submission to the Prime Minister.

(H.C. Bakshi)
Director

Muz

✓
2/28/88

Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
PM's Office U.O. No. 2(64)/88-PM

Dated : April 2, 1988.

W.C.

P-115

BF 3115

Done (w/c)

20/4

SNS/

6

SNO. 4

SECRET

No. S-122/87-FCRA-I
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

New Delhi, the 28 अप्रैल 1988

Subject:- Transfer of funds (Rs.114 crores) to the Govt. of India from Burma, Japan and Singapore for construction of Netaji Memorial in Delhi - claim of Shri V.K.C. Ramalingaswami Nadar.

In continuation of this Ministry's O.M. No. 105 even number dated 28th January 1988 on the subject mentioned above (copy enclosed for ready reference) the undersigned is directed to say that PM's Office has requested for the present position of the case vide their U.O. No. 2(64)/88-PM, dated April 20, 1988 (copy enclosed). The same may kindly be intimated directly to PM's Office.

Sd/- (KANSHI RAM)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Ministry of Finance,
Dept. of Economic Affairs,
(Banking Division)
(Shri Mantreshwar Jha, Jr. Secretary)
New Delhi.

No. S-122/87-FCRA-I

28 अप्रैल 1988
New Delhi, the

✓ Copy to Shri H.C. Baskhi, Director, Prime Minister's Office New Delhi with reference to PM's Office U.O. No. 2(64)88-PM, dated April 20, 1988. Latest position may kindly be asked from Ministry of Finance when the case was transferred. PM's Office was earlier informed vide this Ministry's U.O. No. Dy. S-122/87-FCRA-I, dt. 30.11.87.

*2/28/4
DM 11*
Sd/- (KANSHI RAM)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

प्रधानमंत्री के लिए प्राप्ति कृत
AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE

M. Menon
अनुसार सचिव
Section Officer
गृह मन्त्रालय
Ministry of Home Affairs

28/4/88/208
28/4

*8043-10148
29.4.88*

...

dated 28-1-88

Subject:- Transfer of funds to the Govt. of India from Burma, Japan and Singapore for construction of Netaji Memorial in Delhi - claim of Shri V.K.C. Ramalingam Nadar.

...

Ministry of Finance may please refer to their OM No.36/22/87-B.O.III dated 21.12.1987 on the above subject their letter No.C-7174/16/102/87-B.O.III dated 4.12.1987 has not been received at this end.

2. Regarding the claim of Shri Nadar, it was felt that he had been able to procure evidence to the deposits of about Rs.42.33 crores and 16105 Gold coins. The RBI had stated that in the absence of evidence such as account No., name of the account holder, certificate issued by the Azad Hind Bank, they were unable to settle the claim, the claimant had been able to dig the necessary information and had furnished the same. The copies of all these letters etc (already returned to the Ministry of Finance) tend to corroborate the claimants contention. Regarding verification of the claim from the old records, it is felt Ministry of Finance can also have an access to such records and satisfy itself about the genuineness of the claim or otherwise.

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To:

Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs,
(Banking Division, Sh. Mantreshwar Jha,
Jt. Secretary) New Delhi.

Sd/-
(KANSHI RAM)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SECRET

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(EAST ASIA DIVISION)

✓ SN.3 ✓

Reference PMO's U O Number 2(64)/88-PM dated 21.4.1988 forwarding a letter addressed to PM by Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee regarding bringing of Netaji's ashes from Japan.

At the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, a brief on the subject is being enclosed.

V K Nambiar
 (V K Nambiar)
 Joint Secretary(EA)

Director, PMO (Shri H C Bakshi)
 UO No. C/551/13/JP dated 1 June 1988

Drs
 ✓ 1/6
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 ✓ 1/6

Enclosure: Brief.

Papers are placed
 below, pl.
 MLK
 3-6-88

~~Bakshi~~
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~~Drd(B)~~ No public action is over of Govt's policy

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SECRET

**Ministry of External Affairs
East Asia Division**

Return of the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

The ashes of Netaji are placed in an urn which is maintained at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The Government of India had appointed an Enquiry Committee in 1956 headed by the late Shah Nawaz Khan and including Shri S.C.Bose, the elder brother of Netaji. The majority opinion of the Committee was that Netaji met his death in an aircrash on 18th August, 1945 and the ashes in Renkoji Temple are of Netaji. Shri S.C.Bose had dissented from this view. A one man commission of Enquiry of Justice G.D.Khosla was appointed in 1970 and he too concluded that the casket lodged in the Renkoji Temple contained the ashes of Netaji.

2. In January 1982, Shri S.C.Bose, the brother of Netaji wrote to the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi saying that "there is no convincing proof that the so-called ashes are genuine and that of my brotherunder the circumstances it would be wrong to pass off the so-called ashes as genuinely being that of Netajiit is besides the point as to whether Netaji is still alive or not". He opposed the ashes being brought to India and we have no indication that his attitude has undergone any change.

3. Shri Sheel Badra Yajee, Working President of the All India Freedom Fighters Organisation has been seeking the return of the ashes to India and the building of a suitable memorial. The AIFFO had passed a resolution to this effect at its Madras session in September 1983. Shri L.Joychandra Singh of Imphal has also been in touch with Netaji's associates in India and Japan to this end. Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose, the nephew of Netaji had written to PM on 26 September 1985 stating that he had no objection to Government taking appropriate action to implement the AIFFO resolution of 1983.

4. The Netaji Subhash Research Foundation, Jaipur contests the veracity of the ashes in Japan and opposes their transportation to India. The Foundation wants a fresh inquiry into Netaji's disappearance and has approached the Rajasthan High Court to direct Government to do so.

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- 2 -
SECRET

5. In response to a Lok Sabha Question on 25.2.82 the then Foreign Minister had said that various opinions have been expressed regarding the urn said to contain Netaji's ashes and that Government have noted the views of all concerned to decide on the most appropriate course of action.

6. Prime Minister Nehru had visited the Renkoji Temple in 1957 followed soon after by President Rajendra Prasad. Smt. Indira Gandhi had also visited the temple in 1969 as did Shri A.B.Vajpayee and Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao when they officially visited Japan as Foreign Ministers in 1977 and 1982. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi did not, however, visit the temple during his visit to Japan in 1985. He had been invited to do so by the Chairman of the Netaji Subhash Academy which consists of various retired officials of World War II vintage who had an association with Netaji when they were in the Japanese Imperial Army. It is the leading members of this Academy who have made several representations seeking to send the ashes to India. They are aware of the views of the family of Netaji who do not accept the validity and consequently return of the ashes. The views of Netaji's daughter on the subject are not known.

7. The Japanese Government have not officially requested us to accept these ashes. In 1984 the Japanese press had reported that Mr. M.Fujio had sought the intervention of Prime Minister Nakasone to take up the matter with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; Prime Minister Nakasone had not taken up the issue. It is likely that the Japanese Government prefers to sidestep this issue as it relates to an association with Japanese war time leaders and raises the spectre of controversy, to the like of which Japan is extremely sensitive.

8. The ashes have been lying in the Renkoji Temple since 1945. The Government provides a yearly grant to the maintenance of the temple in which the ashes are contained. The main reasons for the return of the ashes which have been put forth have been:

- (i) The moral obligation of India to honour the National Hero;
- (ii) The chief priest of the temple to whom the ashes were handed over died in 1979 and there is no guarantee that his son the current priest, would have the same reverence;

SECRET

(iii) The leading members of the Netaji Subash Academy have either passed away or are extremely old and they fear that after their demise there would be nobody left to care for the ashes.

9. The Government's position so far has been to await the building of a National consensus on the question of Netaji's ashes before taking a formal decision to avoid any controversy at the present or at a later stage. This is because of :

- (i) Netaji's brother does not believe that the ashes are genuine. Government have not been informed of any change of this view held by members of Netaji's family;
- (ii) There are a great number of people who believe that Netaji did not pass away in an aircrash and yet others who believe that he is still alive;
- (iii) The absence of a consensus due to the above views may create political complications if a decision was taken to accept the ashes as genuine and bring them to India. It is understood Government are not in favour of precipitating a controversy on this.

26.5.1988



Copy b

ULTIMATUM

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF DIVIDED INDIA WITH A 6-MONTH PRIOR NOTICE ON
A 12-POINT CHARTER OF DEMANDS PERTAINING TO "NETAJI BOSE AND
THE NATION."

BY

THE TRUE FACTS AND MYSTERY REVEALING COMMITTEE

"There cannot be any true judgment if one does not take the standard of reason which is universal. Where reason fails, truth will come out of itself."

★

"We have no political Axes to grind. But the people of a democratic country (if it is democratic at all) have every democratic and moral right to know the truth about Netaji and the country."

★

"Any endeavour on the part of the Government to drive our demands into siding or derail them altogether will lead to moral protest by means of mass "SATYAGRAHA AND HUNGER STRIKE" for an indefinite period"

*(Copy of 100)
M. K. S. 80/6/V/3*

★

*M. K. S.
Date - III
11.8.88*

COME UP, OH VALIANT; YOUR SEAT IS VACANT TODAY, FILL UP.

*11406-Pal/88
11.8.88*

“KARL MARX and LENIN have the infinitesimal part of Netaji Bose's heart and Realisation”

“Each race has a different bent, a different mission to fulfil in her national life. Political power or military greatness was never the mission of our races. In one nation political power is its vitality, as in England. Artistic life is in another. In India religious life forms the centre, the key-note of whole music of her national life. Ours is to conserve, preserve and accumulate the spiritual inheritance of the race and deluge the land with it when circumstances appear propitious. Are we proceeding towards the goal of our national life?

“India has a message to deliver to the world. Where are men? Where are the fit agents to fulfil the mission of our national life? India's foremost problem is of obtaining genuine men who are ever ready to give up their ephemeral bodies for the betterment of living God—the man God—who is doing everything on this earth.”

“That society is the greatest where the highest spiritual truth becomes practical. Indian Socialism did not derive its birth from the books of KARL MARX. It has its origin in the thought and culture of India. Its goal is “man-making.”

—NETAJI (PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS IN THE RANGPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE,
MARCH 30, 1929)

“A real soldier or a true revolutionary must be well equipped with the art of warfare as well as with the knowledge of spirituality.”

—NETAJI

“A mother's love cannot be really completely unselfish so long as a mother does not and cannot accept any other boy from the street equally as her own child.”

—NETAJI

WY

The Hon'ble President, of Divided India,

REASON OF NETAJI'S NON-APPEARANCE

There is, to-day, a lot of speculation rampant in the country as to whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead or alive. The question is when, where and how did he die ? It was flashed that on Aug 18, 1945 Netaji Bose died in an air-crash at Taihuku in FORMOSA. The air-crash theory is full of question marks. On a number of crucial points, the evidence of different witnesses does not tally.

The news of his death, as it was circulated by the Japanese "Domei Agency" was also announced with great Fan-fare on August, 23, 1945. In this scientific age, one simply wonders why did the Japanese broadcasting authority gain a gap of clear five days to herald Netaji's death to the world ? There was a great reason behind this delay. The fact is that Netaji did not fly over Taihuku on Aug 18, 1945. He escaped from Saigon- the then capital of South Vietnam. In a personal letter to Suresh Chandra Bose, elder brother of Netaji, Nehru writes :-

" I have your letter of the 12th May 1962. You ask me to send you the proof of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof. After a lapse of time now, there is extreme probability of his being alive somewhere secretly." This letter was dated 13th May, 1962. Even seventeen years after the so-called air-crash and six years after conclusion of the Shah Nawaz Committee of enquiry, which officially declared Netaji as dead, Nehru himself could not be sure about being in a position to supply incontrovertible proof of Netaji's death.

IN SUPPORT

In support of his death the so-called ashes of Netaji are supposed to be enshrined in Renkoji Temple, Japan. But there is no documentary evidence of his cremation. According to American experts those ashes pertained to animals. A surprising factor is that the death of such a personality caused little stir in the sense that no photographs were taken of the wreckage

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or of the burnt body. It is an accepted fact by all that even an ordinary Japanese soldier used to carry a Camera with him.

However, so far as the question of his death is concerned, nobody could come forward with a token of documentary evidence or irrefutable proof of his death. The question is often asked if he is still alive with his gross body, why is he not emerging in public platform to invigorate a drooping spirit or to awaken one to a new sense of hope and courage when everything seems dark and circumstances appear insurmountable ?

The Answer is Hercunder :-

The simplest thing is the most difficult to understand and the difficulties lie in man's Perverted mode of thinking, feeling and observation. We must understand the man and his ideals by knowing his innermost thoughts through his writings and preachings, his action as much as his words. As no man is to be judged by the mere nature of his works, but all should be judged by the manner and the spirit in which he performed them; Netaji should be judged by the manner and the spirit in which he performed his works. It would be a great mistake for us to think of Netaji as a politician. He is a revolutionary in the true sense and there is ocean of difference between the terms 'politics' and 'revolution'. Netaji is an uncompromising personality who can never betray his own thoughts and words. He is committed to his unsclfish principles.

NO COMPROMISE

" Independence admits no compromise", says Netaji. He is disillusioned with our freedom which was secured at the cost of division of Mother - India. Netaji was against partition of the country. In his speech from Burma, September 12, 1944 Netaji gave a dire warning against partition of India. He never believed in splitting the country on the basis of religions. The INA (Indian National Army) was unparalleled for unity of religions, castes and communities. Netaji wanted to see an India rid of all communal prejudice, everybody imbibed with the spirit and will

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to die for the nation. The vivisection has brought no good to the people of the sun-continent and rather created enormous problems to masses of both India and Pakistan. One, therefore, could see the greatness of Netaji and his mission. Netaji who had done a good deal for the country "incognito" over the past period is still struggling "incognito" for his well-spun project.

His struggle is just one. He can make no compromise whatsoever with the divisive forces. He has risen up determinedly day against the Splittists, the traitors and the criminals -Criminals for the crime of vivisection of Mother-India.

It is an indelible crime of treachery to accept the division of Mother-land. It is a traitorous conduct of leading our nation to ruin. Who could have accepted division if he was true Indian. ?

It is a matter of shame that the Indian Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians who could live together as single nation in one and the same peninsula through a long history under the British rule cannot live together now as single nation under a Government formed by the Indians.

If there were and are any forces demanded division among the Indians, they were and are only a handful of converted Indias Capitalists, who were and are servants of foreign monopoly capital and political stooges of imperialism and whose seeming patriotism was and is spicy with intense motive to gratify their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour.

UNBEARABLE

"Politicians want benefit of their friends and families. They want disintegration of the country into smaller and smaller parts where they may gain some power and position. It is unbearable at all that our nation which has lived as single nation in one and the same peninsula through a long history, should remain into parts in our generation", says Netaji Bose.

As a Leopard cannot change its spot, so the jealous nature of the traitorous forces will never change. Who can guarantee that they who had once betrayed our nation and the people for

-: 4 :-

power and position, name and fame, will not apply their brutal strength to-morrow for the same reason, though they are talking of Non-jealousy (Ahimsa Parrotlike) ?

On August 6, 1946 the power-mongering Indian political leaders then in India betrayed not only Netaji and his mission (Political) but also the cause of Badsha Khan Abdul Gaffar and other revolutionary sons and daughters of Mother-India who had shed their heart's blood not for the division of their country.

Lest we forget, the Free Provisional Government of Azad Hind formed by Netaji on October 21, 1943 was duly recognised by the nine countries and it has some legal significance. Its goal was not to achieve the so-called Freedom at the cost of division of the country. The very fact should be born in mind that Netaji's struggle was not against any British or American individual. His fight was and is aimed at the imperialist and the Colonial policy which is still alive in the main land of India.

"IT WAS DIVISION THAT HAD BROUGHT THE SO-CALLED INDEPENDENCE"

Netaji Bose, who is committed to his rock-like principles, has nothing to do with divided India (discovered by Nehru and his power-mongering colleagues in the scandalous year of 1947). By accepting partition of India, the converted Indian leaders of "Chair-grabbing" politics have shamelessly disdained our entire Indian nation. Can Netaji digest this jabb at Indian prestige administered by Lord Mountbatten ?

The leaders of the Indian National Congress under Nehru were favoured with "power" invested by the British when they left India at the cost of division. It was division that had brought Congress to "power". Again it was division that had brought the so-called dawn of independence. Netaji does not relish the idea of "power" and "independence" at the cost of national disintegration. He is committed to his own idea of nationalism and independence.

If a cat becomes philosopher, she will think for the cat universe. She cannot think for the human universe. Likewise, Mr. Nehru and his colleagues had their own national philosophy

and India of today is the outcome of their national philosophy which was devised by Lord Mountbatten. An important aspect of the affairs is that the free provisional Government of Azad Hind was recognised by the nine countries and Netaji was the head of the Government. It is, therefore, a discretion of Netaji whether to recognise this India or not. Because Lord Mountbatten was the architect of this divided India and Netaji - the rebel-who did never compromise with his principles cannot afford to concede a "thrusting national theory" spun by Lord Mountbatten. How can Netaji accept this artificial division for that would be tantamount to embracing the British policy. It is due to this reason that Netaji conceals his identity to the masses and it is natural for Netaji to do so since he has no platform in divided India from which he can reach to his cherished goal.

INTEGRATION

Freedom is the same as God who never admits disintegration of His nation on the basis of religion. Is it religion that fails to remove the misery of the people?

It was Lord Mountbatten who had diabolically demolished an INA statue in Singapur in 1946 where Mr. Nehru met him. On that occasion, Mr. Mountbatten had warned Nehru not to play up Netaji or the INA for that would be tantamount to offering the premiership of India on a platter to Subhas. In the light of the above facts one hardly finds any difficulty to understand why Netaji is remaining "incognito" and what he aspires to do. Mountbatten was due to learn Indian politics from Subhas. Death for the great cause is the goal of Netaji. Who cares for success or non-success. It is better to die in the field of battle than to lead a life of a defeat.

It is a conflict between the two rival principles - selfish and unselfish. The process of conflict has already been set in motion. Netaji is nearer to his objective. He is steering all right. We, Indians, are now living like a patient and Netaji - the doctor-knows better how and when to inject the patient and thereby cure the ills.

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Besides, there is another relevant factor of why Bose is silent and remaining "Incognito". War crime charges against him have still not been formally withdrawn. That status has been prolonged. For ready reference and in support of the above contention, this following one among the many other documentary evidences may be looked into :- "On November 26, 1968 the U.N. General Assembly approved the text of a convention on the Non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity. This is a document of great international importance. It was drafted on Poland's initiative and confirms the principle of international law, which has long since been adopted by the majority of states, under which war crimes and crimes against humanity are subject to punishment regardless of how long ago they were committed."

WAR CRIMINAL

Leaving aside the above cited fact, on August 18, 1945 in an answer to a question at the British parliament Mr. Clement Attlee, the premier of Britain said :- "There had been an agreement with the Indian leaders that whenever Subhash Babu's arrest would be secured he would be handed over to Britain." He who accepts the agreement as true points his finger to the following words gathered by expert in the field and at the same time offers to take others on his shoulder with a view to find its reason all out, "Official documents dealing with the transfer of power to India will not be officially released until 1999".

It is, therefore, now beyond the power and jurisdiction of the Government of India to trample on the rules of international law, the principles of the U.N. Charter and agreements, which bear the signature of the Government of India. The resolution has no plenary power. It will only place the sentiments of the public of India either before the U.N. Commission on human rights or the international court, Hague.

It should be remembered that Netaji is not a war criminal to India. This issue pertained to the U.K. and the U.S.A. If the Government of Divided India has anything to do in this matter, it is the Minister for External Affairs who ought to have taken up this issue with the U.N. Commission on human rights. The

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Government should have obtained official document from the authority concerned with the war criminal Tribunal. The Government must produce official document to substantiate its deceitful ruling that, "at no time Netaji's name was in the list of war criminal and he is still not being treated as war criminal as per declaration at the end of the "Second World War". Nobody knows when and how his name was expunged from the list.

But master - as the Government is - of pampering its own fold, it has been side-tracking the issue. However, each ball finds its own hole and if one has some capacity above another, the world will find that out too; in this universal adjusting that goes on. Netaji is, no doubt, ^{but a wise} Lion should not take unnecessary risk like a sentimental unwise Lion, while it can prey with safety. Brush aside for the time being the question as to whether Netaji is dead or alive. But a sincere Government, ~~if it is sincere to Netaji's cause, must clear the issue once for all.~~

Before I conclude, I would like to herald in a trumpet voice that Netaji Subhas is emerging with full determination to lead the country (of his own dream) towards truer democracy (not parliamentary) and thereby reshape our lives. Though his forthcoming superior mission is "Collective supramentalisation of humanity."

However, we don't tax our brain over the dispute whether Netaji Bose is dead or alive nor do we want to know it from the Govt. nor from any quarter. But as the Govt. and political leaders of divided India sometimes shed crocodile's tear and spend sleepless night to welcome Netaji in the event of his re-emergence in India, the people of India have the following demands to their representatives in the Govt. as well as in parliament and before Netaji's re-emergence the Govt. should clarify its position and clear these long cherished mysterious issue of national interest once for all.

We think the Govt. (of the people, for the people and by the people) will recognise the people's franchise and uphold the dignity of democratic norms. We also expect the Press Information Bureau all over the country to be as enthusiastic in this matter as they are propagating Netaji's clandestine marriage through

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their press. Is there any investigative journalism in India to weed out sycophancy in journalism? India needs a journalist like Mr. Howard Simons to expose the "Scandals and vehicles of untruth" in Indian politics administered through the press.

6 "The term "Netaji" is the name of the highest manifestation of the moral integrity, the complete conquest of lust, of the Central idea of the Gita and finding "Unity in the midst of diversity." **9**

Look out for his clarion call to nation.

Our 12 - Points Charter of Demands are as Hereunder :-

✓ 1. The Govt. must produce documentary evidence and records of air-crash at Taihuku in Formosa involving Netaji on August 18, 1945 from Formosa Govt.

(N.B. -It is a matter of record that the Government of divided India set up an inquiry Committee on Netaji under the chairmanship of Major Gen. Shahnawaz Khan, one of the least trusted of Netaji's aides. The members of the Committee, which was formed eleven years after the Plane crash, left for an 'on-the-spot' investigation. But the 'on-the-spot' inquiry committee was hundreds of miles away from the exact spot of the crash Taihuku in Formosa. They could travel only upto Japan before being recalled. This happened in 1956. The next year the Government of Formosa urged the Government of divided India to launch a joint Indo-Taipch investigation into the real facts of the air-crash. Despite the fact that the Government of Formosa was willing to bear the total expenses of such an inquiry the Govt. of divided India under Jawahar Lal Nehru refused to co-operate and declared bluntly that the matter had already been duly investigated and it was found that this great son of India had died in the crash.

The selection of Shahnawaz to lead the inquiry committee also leaves much room for suspicion. After all what did Shahnawaz stand for? "I was always loyal to the British Crown. Realising that I have failed in my object, I decided in the interest of my

men to volunteer for the INA with the full determination that I would do everything possible to break or sabotage it from within, the moment I felt it would submit to Japanese exploitation". This is what Shahnawaz stood for. This is what he declared during Red-Fort trial (See the book "Red-Fort Trial", Page 103 - 105) and this was the person who was thought fit by the Govt. of divided India to lead the inquiry committee. Later he was to become the Deputy Railway Minister.

The fittest person to find out the facts was Col. Habibur Rehman, the most trusted of Netaji's Lieutenant, the veteran of the INA and the man who accompanied Bose on that fateful bomber flight, yet where had he been living? In Pakistan, without hopes of a cordial welcome to India.

Another fittest person and epistle of importance to the affair under consideration was from Dr. Radha Binod Pal, one of the judges in the War Criminal Tribunal at Tokyo. In his letter to Mr. A.M. Nair on 14th February, 1953 Dr. Pal writes, "As a matter of fact I could not accept as true the Netaji's death at Formosa. In any case I feel that the whole thing demands a thorough investigation. Statement by individuals made here and there will not convince me as to the truth of the whole story given out. I have reasons to doubt its correctness."

And who is in a more strong position to know about such facts than Dr. Pal? His dissentient judgment is a matter of historical fact and interest. He is the one person who knew all the facts, yet the Government of divided India under Mr. Nehru rejected bluntly the request to make Dr. Pal the Chairman of Netaji inquiry commission with a plea that Dr. Pal could not accept as true the Netaji's death at Formosa.

Again we come back to Major General Shahnawaz Khan. In an open birthday celebration of Netaji and amid the roars of "Netaji Zindabad", "Jai Hind" and "Bande Mataram", the General-cum-Minister expressed the pious hope that "Netaji would come in their midst at the time when they would be celebrating his next birthday". This he said on Jan 23, 1951.

We come to two other statements, one by Prime Minister Nehru and the other by Shahnawaz. The first is a positive pre-confirmation and the second a negative approach.

On March 5, 1952, Jawahar Lal Nehru replied in Parliament to Mr. H.V. Kamath - "I have no doubt in my mind. I did not have it then (during the air-crash death) and I have no doubt today that the question of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death is, I think, settled beyond doubt. There can be no inquiry about that." Then why go through the free of an inquiry than a farce? ??

On May 4, 1956, Shahnawaz making a press statement in Tokyo, immediately after the arrival of the inquiry committee said that, "this mission was mainly to interview people who might offer direct evidence on Netaji's death".

(For ready reference readers may look into the news papers of that day).

This lays down the clear cut policy of the inquiry - to establish death and not to inquire whether the air crash had taken place or not, whether Bose died or not. This negative approach means that only that proof was sought and facts ascertained and evidence brought to light which would directly lead to the assertion that Bose was dead. This biased and preconceived method of approach is definitely unworthy of being called an inquiry. And one can suspect the very bonafides of the Chairman. One begins to wonder whether he did unearth any fact that would give the direct lie to Netaji's death and if he did come across such proofs whether he might not have deliberately suppressed them.

Again, what made the government send a committee eleven years after the so-called crash and four years after Nehru categorically stated that, "there can be no inquiry about that", Mr. Nehru could not finalise the question of Netaji's death till April 22, 1964. This is clear from a letter he has written to Netaji's nephew, Mr. Amiya Bose, in these words :- I have your letter of the 20th April, 64, agree with you that something should be done to finalise the question of Netaji's death."

So far as the role of Khosla Commission of inquiry is concerned, it was worst than Shahnawaz inquiry committee. This Commission was also hundreds of miles away from the exact spot of the so-called air-crash at Taihuku in Formosa. It could travel only upto Japan before being recalled. Neither Shahnawaz inquiry committee nor Khosla Commission was allowed to conduct inquiry on the spot of air-crash at Taihuku in Formosa. Why is the

Govt. so reluctant to send the Commission to Taipoh ? The plea was that India had no diplomatic relations with the Formosa Government. But how could the government send a Military Mission to East Germany under similar circumstances ?

Most of the Japanese actually carried typed copies of the incident to the Khosla Commission and referred to them in spite of repeated reprimands. The witnesses had to depose before various inquiries at different times. The longer the lapse, the greater the discrepancy we find in their statements. Strangely, justice Khosla never thought it necessary to describe their depositions under Chapter VI dealing with "evidence of certain witnesses". Instead, he devoted a full 29 pages of his report to the statements, at times taken out of context, of persons who could not claim any firsthand knowledge of the accident or the events immediately following it. In Chapter IV, entitled "Air-Crash Story", however, he has mentioned in brief Kenichi Sakai, Non^{Kono} Gaki, Taro^{Kono} and Taka Hashi, but did not point out the contradictions in their evidence. Take the case of NONO GAKI who claimed to have been the chief Pilot of the ill-fated plane. He had given two statements to newspapers in 1950 and in 1969. In his 1969 statement he had said : "Another heavy bomber landed in Saigon with Subhas Chandra Bose and Lt. Gen. Shidei. Shidei was my instructor at the Army Academy. He asked me to operate his plane and so I became the Chief Pilot of the bomber". This, in the first place, goes against the evidence of two important witnesses, Lyer and Isoda, both of whom stated on oath that Gen Shidei was waiting for Netaji at the Saigon airport. And the same NONO Gaki, after two years, stated before the Khosla Commission that there were no passengers in the plane when it arrived at Saigon. There were only the members of the crew. Lyer and Isoda said that there was no time at the Saigon airport and Gen. Shidei was anxiously waiting for Netaji to arrive and the engine, which was kept "ON" started as soon as the "politically prominent passenger" entered the plane. NONO GAKI, on the other hand said that Netaji, Gen. Shidei and other Japanese officers first had a long talk for more than two hours.

Then comes another eye-witness, Taro Kono. Among other things, he said that Netaji and Gen. Shidei were talking for long time at the Saigon airport, taking the same line as NONO GAKI. About Netaji's luggage, while Taro stated that there were two suitcases and even went to the extent of averring that Netaji had shown him the contents

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of one - gold objects - Taka Hashi said that Netaji had no luggage at all. Regarding their overnight stay at Tourain, NONO GAKI said before the Khosla Commission that every one stayed at the Military Barracks. But the very next day, before the same commission, the same witness said that Netaji and Gen. Shidai stayed in the Hotel while the others were in the barracks, adding that he was introduced to Netaji by the General at the hotel.

Discrepancies are there even in the answers of the hospital staff as to what happened when Netaji was "brought in" with "burns" on the body, about the time he "lost consciousness", how much "blood he lost" the time of his "death", and finally, the time when the "body" was taken away for cremation. There is an added mystery about the death certificate.

Dr. Yo Shimi claimed to have written it in Japanese in the name of "Chandra Bose" (that is how he has been referred to in many official documents). Even though other certificates relating to cremation on that date were found this particular one has never been traced. There was only one cremation certificate by Dr. Yo Shimi but that was for an Ichiro Okura and its details don't tally with Netaji.

Except for the oral assertion that he died in air-crash there is no other proof. Stranger still that Justice Khosla brushed aside all objections, all inconsistencies or inadequacies and readily reported "death" in the air-crash. The judge chose to become an author before submitting his report to the government. A Delhi publisher was given the "material" (the report verbatim) for his book : Last days of Netaji ? was this not a breach of privilege ?

Things became clearer and more authentic with the publication of the top secret official papers of the period. They are encyclopaedic Volumes and are entitled : Transfer of power, 1942-47. In Vol. VI we find a reference to the Netaji disappearance case. Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy of India, had asked his Home Member, Mr. R.F. Mudie, to prepare a note regarding the treatment of Bose. Mr. Mudie, like a seasoned bureaucrat, first weighed the importance of Netaji at that time of first changing history. He then considered the pros and cons of each of the alternatives available. His final suggestion was significant : "Leave him where he is and don't ask for his surrender or release", adding that "he might, of course, in certain circumstances be welcomed by the Russians. This course

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would raise the fewest immediate political difficulties". The cabinet of Lord Atlee, in its meeting of October 25, 1945, accepted the suggestion, thereby washing its hands off the ticklish problem. How is it then that the govt. under Mrs. Gandhi has been so willing accept, and even advertise, the air-crash theory?

Now that Morarji Desai, former P.M. has declared on the floor of Lok Sabha that his govt. rejects the conclusions of the two Commissions, no question of "Form" in approaching Lord Atlee comes in the way.

If Khosla could bring in hypotheses to strengthen his arguments so can others. In the absence of any foolproof evidence to establish the case either way, let us resort to some reasonable speculation. At the initial stage Nehru never suspected that Netaji could have survived. He was impressed by the popularity he (NETAJI) and his INA enjoyed. But his visit to Singapore in 1946, where he met Lord Mountbatten, appears to have been the turning point in his attitude. Lord Mountbatten, who had demolished an INA statue in Singapore a few days earlier, extended to Nehru a redcarpet reception. According to the late Amrita Lal Seth of "Janmabhumi" Mountbatten had warned Nehru "not to play up Netaji or the INA for that would be tantamount to offering the Prime Ministership of India on the platter to Subhas".

Mr. Shyam Lal Jain, a witness before the Khosla Commission, also gave some startling information regarding the receipt by Nehru of a secret communication from Netaji. It was further stated that Nehru subsequently wrote a letter of protest to Lord Atlee about England's indifference regarding the capture of the arch "War Criminal". Mr. Jain claimed to have taken the dictation of this letter at the house of Asaf Ali in Delhi. There are reports of the Central Intelligence Department as also by S.A. Lyer who was sent by Nehru to Japan to collect information about Netaji which corroborate this. Even if some of these are conjectures or inspired by interested parties, all of them can't be. If their oral or even written testimony is not good in law, how can the oral and self-contradictory evidence of so-called eye witnesses (who at times refreshed their memory from typed notes) be so readily accepted?

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And nearer home, the government to-day can still get from Mohammad Yunus the true story of the 34 top secret files about Netaji which were personally entrusted to him by Nehru and which he had told the Khosla Commission were either "missing" or "destroyed" (the two terms hardly go together).

Every true lover of Netaji should regard womankind, whether chaste or the reverse, as the manifestation of the DIVINE MOTHER.

✓ 2. The Govt. must bring the so-called ashes of Netaji to India and prove that those ashes pertained to human being.

N.B.- In support of his death, the so-called ashes of Netaji are supposed to be enshrined in Renkoji Temple, Japan. But there is no documentary & evidence of his cremation.

According to American experts those ashes pertained to animals ! How ludicrous it is that in one hand a pile of ashes is preserved in a Temple and on the other two Commissions of inquiry were set up. Why should a responsible govt. hesitate to bring those ashes to home when it could bring the ashes of Martyrs Madan Lal Dhingra and Udam Singh from London ?

✓ 3. The President of divided India, as a President, should broadcast Netaji's death to the nation.

✓ 4. The Govt. must gazette August 18, 1945 as Netaji's death anniversary.

✓ 5. The Govt. must produce the personality who is standing by the side of the Late P.M. Nehru on Nehru's day in Tin Murty Bhawan, as it was shown in the documentary Film No. 816-B Last Chapter, brought out by the Film Division, govt. of divided India.

N.B. - The daily statesman of 28th May 1964, late City edition, in its report stated : "There was a "Yogi", too, among the early

callers ". That Yogi paid homage to the late P.M. Nehru, with a garland made of various roses wherein a chit was pasted. Where is that chit and what are the contents of that chit ?

✓ 6. The Govt. must summon Mrs. Vijey Luxmi Pandit asking her to divulge the "good news", which in the words of the lady Ambassador, was for the entire Indian nation, the country and which was greater than the news of freedom !

N.B. - Mrs. Pandit-Sister of Jawahar Lal Nehru, said in Bombay in 1948-49, - "I have brought such a good news for the Indian people that will startle the whole country and the resultant rejoicing would be of more intensity than at the time of independence".

✓ 7. The Govt. must cordially invite the alleged "wife of Netaji with whom Mrs. Gandhi ~~xx~~ is reported to have met in Vienna during her tour to six European countries, including West Germany, in 1971 following the liberation struggle of Bangla Desh, asking her (Netaji's wife) to pay a visit to her husband's Motherland - India, and thereby apprise the Indian people of her legal marriage with Netaji. She must produce certificates to prove her claim.

N.B.: - As life and death are the start and finish in the race known as life, marriage is one of the few outstanding events that gives a spurt or hampers the man in his progress. This is equally true of the common man as if a remarkably great one. The question of the marriage and progeny are of as much interest to the man in the street as the other heroic exploits of Netaji".

✓ 8. The Govt. must produce official documents to substantiate its deceitful ruling that, "at no time Netaji's name was in the list of war criminal and he is still not being treated as war criminal as per declaration at the end of the second world war". Nobody knows when and how his name was expunged from the list.

N.B.: - An A.P. news detelined New Delhi, August 29, 1945 reads : "An American correspondent asked Mr Jawaharlal Nehru about his reaction to Subhas Chandra Bose's activities. The correspondent emphasized that Bose was not dead. He, however, went on holding that Bose ought to be treated as a war criminal".

Another foreign News Agency, Reuter, gives the following news under its London deteline of 2nd September, 1945. "Sunday Observer's correspondent at New Delhi declares that war councils both British and American, attach little credence to the Japanese news that Subhas Bose has been killed in an air-crash. The U.S.A.

has strongly resented the request made to Jawahar Lal Nehru for releasing a condolatory message in honour of Mr. Bose and asserted that Bose should be treated as a WAR criminal and there was enough evidence to show that Bose was found in Saigon even somedays after the Japanese Radio announcement of his death to the world. Another prominent feature of the item is that Netaji being treated as a war criminal and not dead, there is "no fixed period" mentioned for Netaji to be treated as a war criminal.

If we refer to statements in the Indian Parliament from time to time, we come across a number of incongruities and often unsatisfactory replies to clear question about Netaji. On March 25, 1965 Mr. Bhivuti Mishra, M.P. raised the issue of whether Netaji was criminal in the international sphere. This same fear was voiced by another M.P. Mr. S.M. Banerjee. To the former Sardar Swaran Singh, replied that the govt. is "quite lax regarding the affair", while the late Lal Bahadur Shastri is stated to have told Mr. Banerjee "you are talking of past history when the British Govt was in India." Neither of these two replies can ever be considered as replies, let alone satisfactory answers to legitimate queries.

✓ 9. The Govt. must unfold "official document dealing with the transfer of power to India" which will not be officially released until 1999. We want to see VOL. VI, under the title "The transfer of power, 1942-47".

✓ 10. The Govt. must place on the table the text of Mr. K.P.S. Menon's secret interview with Mr. Joseph Stalin or Mr. Menon be summoned to clarify his position in this regard.

N.B. - There is in all probability a secret file on it. Although we know the text of his secret dialogue with Stalin and the documents is in our possession.

✓ 11. The Govt. must place on the table the 34 Top Secret files about Netaji and apprise the parliamentarians of their contents.

N.B. - The Government to-day can still get from Mohammed Yunus the true story of those files which were personally entrusted to him by Nehru and which he had told the Khosla Commission were either "missing" or "destroyed" (the two terms hardly go together).

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✓ 12. The Govt must divulge the text of the correspondence between Lord Mountbatten and Mr. G.N.G. Goray, the former Indian High Commissioner to London, on the death of Netaji Bose. OR Mr. Goray be summoned to divulge the 'Text'.

N.B. - According to press reports the last British Viceroy of India had informed Mr. Goray in a letter that, "there was no record of Netaji's death in his archives".

However, brush aside for the time being the question as to whether Bose is alive or dead. But every man in the street solicits the government (of the people, for the people and by the people) to meet the above specified demands honestly and thereby uphold the concept of democratic right of the people.

Truth has an imperative demand on history. Truth has nothing to do with politics nor can it be confined by "Sugar-coated-quinine" policy of politics. No "Law" or "Official secrets act" on this earth would be able to resist the tidal fury of truth. It will make its own way through the adamantine walls of conflicts and fall upon society like a tidal wave, washing away all impurities, carrying all before it.

Law or no law, official secrets act or national Security Act or any institution, which bars the people's right to know about their country's history and rather protects a handful of ruling heads to grind their political exes, is devilish and must go down. The wheel of history is fast rotating and nothing can retard the ever rotating wheel of history. Nothing can withhold the ever dynamic phase of law.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT OF 1923.

While the trend in democratic countries is to make more and more official information available to the people, in India the tendency is to give out as little information as possible. "Top Secret", "Secrets" and "Confidential" are the terms marked on most Government documents, which keep these away from the gaze of the public and the press.

The official secrets Act of 1923 originated at a time when the British obviously needed strict law to perpetuate their rule. But little effort has been made since independence to amend the Act, specially section 5, which is accepted by all as "catch-Hall" clause.

Reports of Inquiry Committees which investigate accidents involving passenger Air-Craft are never made public. An Official summary is all that is released.

Keeping in view the unholly exercise of official secrets Act (we allcged official survival Act), we deemed it necessary to urge you to exert your dignified office on the Government lest the official secret Act is used as a pretext for evading our democratic demands. People have still confidence in your high office.

We, therefore, would submissively request you to initiate necessary measure to clear the issue once for all so that people may know the truth and reality surrounding Netaji and the country as well.

In view of our 12-points charter of demands, we would like to make you acquaint with our stand that in the event of Govt's apathy to meet our demands within A-6 month from the date of despatching ultimatum, we will be constrained to resort to hunger strike and we will not cease to hold on to hunger strike until we obtain a written official token of deadline to clear the issue once for all.

"Long live the ever victorious banner of Netaji and the truth".

" JAI VISA "

Yours' Truly,

Swami Nirvanananda

The President of
The President of Divided India,
Rashtrapati Bhawan
New Delhi.

Swami NIRVANANANDA (Convener)
"THE TRUE FACTS AND MYSTERY
REVEALING COMMITTEE"
C/O, R. Bhagwat
577, Shukrawar Peth
POONA - 411002.

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NETAJI IN REALITY

Is Netaji Bose one of those conventional politicians or peripatetic revolutionaries or infantile socialists, who overstated the role of the "arm - factor" in a revolution, as we see in the world ever raising their banners in the oscillation of politics or of national liberation or of socialist revolution? Netaji had and has a great vision and international understanding and he was and is well aware of social and political condition and reality in India. He knew that driving 'British - bourgeois-exploiters' out of India would be no revolution, because it would not free the common people from the native exploiters (Indian-Bourgeois-reactionary-elitists or the new feudal aristocracy of the new age) who would be no better than the English.

**NETAJI'S REVOLUTIONARY COMMITMENT -----
POLITICAL OR SOCIAL ----- IS NATIONAL AS WELL
AS INTERNATIONAL IN CHARACTER WITH A SOUND
'SCIENTIFIC AND PRAGMATIC' VIEW OF REALITY,
TIME AND CIRCUMSTANCES.**

Netaji was and is perfectly conscious about the ethnological and ethnographical conditions in India and it was, therefore, crystal-clear to him that a simultaneous National and Social revolution ----- which some so-called Leftists or Communists of India advocated in 1921, and, in fact, they were very anxious to bring about a socialist revolution by bringing down all the oppressors or exploiters at one stroke just as, they thought, the Bolsheviks of Russia had done - is impossible in India so long as the English government prevails in the country. It is only when the foreign domination is at end in its entirety, and then only if 'The local government' - that will come to power after the expulsion of the British - "cannot ameliorate the condition of the masses." This is what is in sight now.

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Some so-called leftists revolutionaries of India overplayed the role of India in the 'World Socialist Revolution' and they asserted that the revolution in England and, consequently, in other capitalist countries as well would be impossible so long as imperialistic capitalism can enjoy the right of unrestricted exploitation of the colonial peoples and resources. They also went on to say "the destinies of the world depend on India". We admit that is so, indeed. Nobody would quarrel with that. It is only human to understand those most honest subjective ambitions of the so-called leftists or communists of India. But there is a long way from understanding to approving them. Objectively, such ambitions were holding up the development of the then anti-imperialist struggle, whatever, in India, obstructing the creation of a united anti-imperialist front, hampering the 'Left consolidation' cause and giving rise to reckless appeals for by passing the yet untraversed stages of that movement and ignoring the real level of the political understanding of the masses.

The pertinent question, however, is how could one preach of socialism or the world socialist revolution in a lofty manner when one had no sound view of it and no correct ideology and mature tactical line ? OR, is it something to descend from the sky ? An interesting factor is that the pseudo-Indian revolutionaries, once they turned up on Soviet soil, clashed in heated debates about 'Socialism' which often split them into small groups of partisans of socialist principles.

The revolutionary commitment of the " budding communists" and of the National bourgeois parties in India — the Indian National Congress led by Mahatma Gandhi, C.S.P., Radical League; National Front ----- and of the overwhelming majority of Indian immigrants, both organised and unorganised, was pseudo-National in character and of concept of petty-bourgeois-revolutionism, with inescapable dose of selfishness, indecisiveness, inconsistency and dishonest subterfuge — while Netaji Bose's revolutionary commitment is a fair combination of National and International in character and uncompromising genuine anti-imperialist. With the shield of alliance with Japan, as, of late, Russian scholars and indologists put it, "Netaji Bose wanted to accomplish the

anti-imperialist cause of fighting against World Imperialism, Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism ---- of which the British Imperialism is the Keystone."

He saw Indian reality as what ^{it} is really was and looked at the Indian National Liberation Struggle not in the light of the victories of the Russian October Revolution which did away both with imperialist interventionists and domestic capitalists, landlords and exploiters at once.

However, what Netaji is in reality or what exactly is meant by "NETAJI". Instead of judging him through power-mongering politicians, his family members, close associates and bourgeois-reactionary-writers or sycophant journalists, let us perceive him independently through his own writings what may be called his 'Personal Testament' hitherto unknown to many of us and draw inference from it.

Netaji writes - "I believe I was originally fashioned by nature to be --- first and foremost --- a thinker, but circumstances have forced me into a life of hectic political activity with the result that I have not been able to make my contribution to the thought - life of India and of the world. But I have certain definite ideas on philosophic, social, economic and political problems and should like them to be amplified and worked out by the generation that follows ours. I have this much to claim for myself that my ideas do not float in the air. They are intimately related to reality as we know it and have sprung out of a life of ceaseless activity --- a life that is not oblivious of the earth.

The next stage of world-evolution demands a new Philosophy, a new ethical conception and a new economic & political system. What contribution have we to make in this behalf ?

New Philosophy - During the last few decades, England has made little contribution to philosophical thought which may be called original. America has contributed Pragmatism, France has produced Henri Bergson and Germany has given Hegel. The quintessence of Modern Philosophy is Hegelianism. Communism is built on one aspect of Hegelianism - i.e. Dialectics - but it has rejected Hegel's conception of Reality. Nazism has no philosophy, so far as I am aware. Gandhiism is based on wrong ethics and its philosophy is vague and mystical. If we want a new India, we must have a new Philosophy.

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The two main philosophical problems are - (1) what is the nature of Reality in the absolute and (2) what is the nature of Reality as we know it (i.e. of the world of phenomena) and how does it evolve. (A sound view of evolution is essential to the adoption of a correct notion of Ethics, Economics and Politics).

The Vedanta is quite correct when it says that Reality in the absolute is unknown and unknowable. But that is no reason why we should not attempt to "photograph" the Absolute through our mind, senses etc. This attempt has in fact been made from time immemorial - giving rise to different schools of philosophy which have often fought among themselves. It would be wrong to condemn any single "photograph" as false - though one "photograph" may have a greater degree of accuracy than another.

Ramkrishna-Vivekananda did not condemn any school of philosophy. They said, "Man proceeds not from error to truth -- but from truth to higher truth." In my view they were right in thinking that every system of philosophy contains some element of truth.

The Absolute has been variously described as 'Thought' or 'Idea' (Hegel), 'Will' (von Hartmann), 'Elan Vital' or Vital Impulse (Bergson), 'Chit' or Consciousness (Vedanta), 'Ananda' or Bliss (Vedanta), 'Energy' or Power (Tantra), Love (several philosophies - Eastern & Western) etc. These conceptions are all true, though only partly so - but in my view 'Chit', 'Elan' and 'Love' give a truer description of the nature of the Absolute Reality than any others. In spite of our human limitations we cannot help trying to 'photograph' the Absolute - partly because of our irrepressible philosophical instinct and partly because a system of Ethics, Economics and Politics demands a definite notion of the nature of the Absolute. Without such a notion as our ultimate background we shall be liable to err. And whatever social order we may endeavour to set up should accord with our conception of the Absolute Reality.

The second philosophical problem is - "what is the nature of the world and of the evolutionary process ?" This problem relates to the world of phenomena and not the Absolute Reality which underlies it. The two facets of the problem are inseparably linked up; nevertheless the second has more practical importance than the first.

Perhaps the earliest scientific attempt to solve the problem was made by the Sankhya Philosophy. That Philosophy contained a conception of evolution which is highly interesting, though today it may appear to many as crude. Apart from the Eastern thinkers, the philosophers of Ancient Greece also tried to tackle this question. And the effort has gone on throughout the ages.

What is the nature of the world ? Is it Matter or Energy or Mind ? And what is Matter ? A bundle of sensations ~~or Alexander~~ Or a conglomeration of atoms ? Or energy in a static form ? Does matter when analysed retain its material character or is it resolved into Energy or force ? Are atoms particles of matter or centres of energy ? These are interesting questions and the researches of science are daily throwing more light on them. Perhaps posterity will be more wise on this point than we are today. But an answer to the question concerning the nature of the world of phenomena is not of such great theoretical value because its validity will be only of a relative character and the Absolute will still remain unknown and unknowable. Nevertheless, it will have some practical value.

Of more practical value will be our notion regarding the nature of the evolutionary process. Beginning from the ancient times, we find today several conceptions of Evolution — the Sankhya conception, the Spencerian conception, the Bergsonian conception, the Hegelian conception and so on. Here again there is an element of truth in each conception, though in my view, the Hegelian conception approximates much more to the truth than the others.

According to Hegel, the evolutionary process is dialectical in character (thesis, antithesis, synthesis) and both thought and reality follow the same dialectical process. Now, Dialectics undoubtedly explains and accounts for much that we perceive — but not all. Actually, the evolutionary process is not as uniform or monotonous as Dialectics would have us believe. For instance, there is something explosive, accidental, inexplicable in actual evolution which impels us to hold that there is some truth in Bergson's conception of Creative Evolution. Moreover, in connection with the biological sphere it may be urged that Spencer's notion of evolution from simple to complex is not devoid of substance and that biological evolution cannot be explained simply in terms of thesis, antithesis and synthesis. Therefore, the safer and

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wiser course would be to hold that while other conceptions do contain some element of validity, the Hegelian conception approximates much more to the truth than the others.

To sum up, on the question as to the nature of the world of phenomena, we better keep an open mind while making note of all that science has revealed to us so far. More light is bound to come, as science makes further advance. Meanwhile, we should bear in mind that the old conception of materialism has broken down completely. It has been under a cross-fire, being attacked by scientific research on one side and by philosophical reasoning and speculation on the other.

Reality, therefore, is spirit, the essence of which is Love, gradually unfolding itself in an eternal play of conflicting forces and their solutions! ॥

IN FACT, THE SOVIET LEADER, Mr. MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, HAS RUN AWAY WITH THE COPY RIGHT OF BOTH ----- VIVEKANANDA AND HIS PEERLESS ADMIRER NETAJI BOSE ----- AND IT CAN REASONABLY BE HELD THAT Mr. GORBACHEV'S BOOK " PERESTROIKA" IS BASED ON THEIR SUBLIME PHILOSOPHY INTIMATELY RELATED TO REALITY." ॥

NETAJI'S STRUGGLE WITH SEX

"No great achievement, whether internal or external, is possible without a revolution in one's life. And this revolution has two stages --- the stage of doubt or scepticism and the stage of reconstruction. The philosophy which I found in Vivekanand and in Ramakrishna came nearest to meeting my requirements and offered a basis on which to reconstruct my moral and practical life. It equipped me with certain principles with which to determine my conduct or line of action whenever any problem or crises arose before my eyes. That does not mean that all my doubts were set at rest once for all. Unfortunately, I am not so unsophisticated as that. Moreover, progress in life means a series of

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doubts followed by a series of attempts at resolving them.

Perhaps the most bitter struggle I had with myself was in the domain of sex-instinct. It required practically no effort on my part to decide that I should not adopt a career of self-preferment, but should devote my life to some noble cause. It required some effort to school myself, physically and mentally for a life of service and unavoidable hardship. But it required an unceasing effort, which continues till today, to suppress or sublimate the sex-instinct.

Avoidance of sexual indulgence and even control of active sex-desire is, I believe, comparatively easy to attain. But for one's spiritual development, as understood by Indian yogis and Saints, w that is not enough. The mental background --- the life of instinct and impulse --- out of which sex -desire arises has to be transformed. When this is achieved, a man or a woman loses all sex-appeal and becomes impervious to the sex-appeal of others, he transcends sex altogether. But is it possible or is it only a mid-summer madness ? According to Ramkrishna it is possible, and until one attains this level of chastity, the highest reaches of spiritual consciousness remain inaccessible to him. Ramkrishna, we are told, was often put to the test by people who doubted his spirituality and mental purity, but on every occasion that he was thrown in the midst of attractive women, his reactions was non-sexual. In the company of women, he could feel as an innocent child feels in the presence of its mother. As I desired to continue the struggle for the attainment of perfect purity, it followed that I had to visualise the future in terms of a celibate life.

In my student life I was greatly under the influence of a group consisted mainly of revolutionary students. The group followed generally the teachings of Ramakrishna and Vivekanand but emphasised service as a means to spiritual development. It interpreted social service not in terms of building hospitals and charitable dispensaries, as the followers of Vivekanand were inclined to do, ~~xxx~~ but as national reconstruction, mainly in the educational sphere. Vivekananda's teachings had been neglected by his own followers --- by the Ramakrishna Mission which he has founded ---- and we are going to give effect to them. We could

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therefore be called the neo-Vivekananda group, and our main object was to bring about a synthesis between religion and nationalism, not merely in the theoretical sphere but in practical life as well.

MORE ON RECORD ABOUT NETAJI

(IN RUSSIA)

On August 18, 1945 Netaji was supposed to have died in an air-crash at Taihuku. Yet three months later there were three broadcasts from radio Manchuria, recorded by P.C. Kar, Radio Monitor to the then Governor of West Bengal, which were purported to have been made personally by Subhas Chandra Bose.

In his first broadcast over Radio Manchuria on 19th December, 1945, then under Russian occupation, Netaji stated : "We are under the shelter of one of the great powers of the world. We should not be disappointed. The first round of the battle is failure. The battle of freedom is not easy. America won her freedom after 7 years of fighting. Ireland won her freedom after 5 years of fighting. We are sure to be successful within two years. I shall go to India on the crest of a third world war and sit in judgment upon those who are trying my officers in the Red Fort."

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MR. K.P.S. MENON'S SECRET INTERVIEW WITH THE RUSSIAN HEAD OF THE STATE MR. JOSEF STALIN :-

"Let not the people of India be swayed away by the interesting propaganda about the death or murder of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He was not a prisoner in Russia. He was an honoured guest of Stalin and living in a small village near "Magnitogorsk" in Russian province"

-- K.P.S.MENON, 'INDIAN LIFE' NOV-Dec,
1953

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"NEWS FROM RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN"

✓ 1. In December of the year of grace 1946 a report circulating in the higher echelons of diplomatic circles makes mention of the fact that the then Governor of the province of Khost in Afghanistan had been informed by the Russian Ambassador in Kabul that, "there were Congress refugees in Moscow and Bose was included in their numbers."

"NEWS FROM TEHERAN"

✓ 2. Another report received from Teheran stated that the Russian Vice-Consul General Moradoff disclosed that, "Bose was in Russia, where he was organising a group of Russians to work on the same line as the INA for the complete Freedom of India". This report mentions that it was sometimes in March, 1946 that Maradoff made this disclosure.

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"IN MECCA & MEDINA"

In 1952 Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose paid a visit to the centres of Muslim religion, MECCA AND MEDINA. This news was flashed in the "WHITE FLAME" dated 8th February, 1964, the report appearing nearly twelve years later.

-- "THE WHITE FLAME", FEBRUARY 8, 1964.

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"NETAJI PRESIDENT"

A small item of news, that may not even have caught the eye appeared in a Karachi news paper just after the second broadcast by Netaji on Radio Manchuria. The 'Kashi Sansar' of 29th January, 1946,

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reported the news of a resolution by the Tilak Balak Mandal, Karachi, to the effect that Netaji should become the President of India and so long as Netaji is not coming his eldest brother, Sarat Bose should occupy the Chair. The copy of the resolution was also sent to Mahatma Gandhi.

-- "THE KASHI SANSAR", KARACHI, JANUARY 29,
1946.

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"NETAJI'S DEATH REMAINS A MYSTERY"

The mystery has further been heightened by the recent revelation in the so-long secret document of the then Govt. of India just published in London in title "The Transfer of power" pp 42-47. Mr. R.F. Mudie the then Home Member in the Viceroy's Executive council, while replying to Mr. E.M. Jenkin's letter (Top secret No. 1157 dated August 11, 1945) regarding "Disposal of Bose" finally suggested (P 107, VOL VI) :-

"Leave him where he is and don't ask for his surrender or release", adding, "he might, of course, in certain circumstances, be welcomed by the Russian".

Again, a Central intelligence department's confidential report submitted before both the commissions held that Subhas Bose was in the Soviet Union under the assumed name of "GIZAI MILAN" a fact disclosed by the top Russian diplomats in Afghanistan and IRAN. More facts may slowly come to light to dispel doubts about the death of this redoubtable revolutionary.

-- "BLITZ", JANUARY 21, 1978, PAGE-37

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"NETAJI'S SPEECH FROM BANGKOK ON MAY 21, 1945, UNDER THE HEADLINE " SOVIET SUPPORT FOR INDIA : -

6 "The differences that became visible at the SANFRANSISCO conference are only a precursor of a much wider and deeper conflict between the Soviet and the Anglo-American which the future has in store for the world"
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'HUSH - HUSH'

The fact that everything was so very hush-hush goes to prove that not only was there a great truth behind the myth of Netaji's stay in Russian territory after his so-called 'accidental death' but that he was an honoured guest of great Stalin and not a prisoner among the Russians.

If Bose were to be a prisoner, the incident would have no doubt received prominent publicity in that particular period. He was alive is at least certain, because his death was also broadcast with great fanfare (on Aug. 23, 1945 after a gap of clear five days of the Air-crash).

However, news percolating through the tightest of security measures and words falling from diplomatic lips during unguarded moments or even veiled hints give a vivid picture of Netaji living in a small village near MAGNITOGARSK IN RUSSIA. This village was more in the nature of revolutionary camp master minded by Bose".

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NETAJI DIED TWICE ?

Netaji Bose died once more in an air-crash in 1942. In support of the above contention readers may look into Netaji's broadcast from "AZAD HIND" Radio, Germany, on March 25, 1942. In his broadcast Netaji stated : "This is Subhas Chandra Bose, who is still alive, speaking to you over the "AZAD HIND" Radio, British news Agencies have spread all over the world the report that I died in an air-crash on my way to Tokyo to attend an important conference there. Ever since I left India last year (January 16, 1941) British propaganda agencies have from time to time given contradictory reports of my whereabouts, while news papers in England have not hesitated to use uncomplimentary language about me. The report about my death is perhaps an instance of "wishful thinking". I can imagine that the British

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Govt. would like to see me dead. Since they are now trying their level best to win India over to their side for the purpose of the imperialistic war."

N.B.:-- If the death of Netaji in 1942 was an instance of "wishful thinking" of the British to serve their purpose, the death of Netaji in 1945 was also an instance of Netaji himself - a bluff Master superfine - with a view to serve his own object for the future of India and at the same time to save Japan from any unpleasant harassment by the victors (Britain and her allies) since his death being manocuvred by the Japanese.

Secondly, the so-called death of Netaji in 1945 is also an enjoyment of advantage for political leaders in India. Since they are now trying their level best to hoodwink the Indian people and thereby win election for an indefinite period.

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How has all the knowledge of the world been gained but by the mere concentration of ~~mixx~~ the mind ? The world is ready to give up its secrets if we only know how to knock, how to give it the necessary blow. The power of blow comes through the concentration of the mind. Discover the inner recess of your mind, generalise their contents and form your own judgment. 9

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Nowadays, political or religious "dals" (parties or sects) can be well compared to "Sedge" which grows in tanks and in the stagnant water of small pools, but does not grow in the current of a river. Dals are very narrow-minded. They abuse politics or religions other than their own, declare their own politics or religions to be the best and form sects (Dals). Those whose hearts yearns for "Netaji" are above "dals". They are above sectarian prejudice and quarrel. 9

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"Money-making" mission is grand, but "Man-making" mission is grandeur still. 9

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PARTITION OF INDIA : FACTS REFLECT CONGRESS CULTURE

" I was not in favour of the elections of 1945-46. I thought that even if we won the elections, what good would it do if we could not work for the people ? After all we did not want to win the elections or form a ministry for the sake of ruling over the people, but for the sake of serving them.

I attended the meeting of the Congress Working Committee and of the Parliamentary Board in Calcutta. After I had reported to Gandhiji on events and conditions in the Frontier Province, I told him that I did not want to take part in the elections. Gandhiji agreed with me. The Parliamentary Board tried to make me change my mind, but they did not succeed.

After the meeting of the Working Committee was over I returned to my village and continued my work.

I saw British ladies going round canvassing too. They would go to people's homes, and, cleverly making use of the customs of exchanging scarves when greeting a visitor, they would say : "I have come to visit you, so you must give me a dupatta (scarf). But the dupatta I want is your vote." When I saw how hard and how enthusiastically these Britishers and their wives were working on behalf of the Muslim League, I changed my mind and decided that I would also take part in the campaign. There was only one month to go before the elections. The issue at stake in this election of 1946-- the last general election in United India-- was : India or Pakistan, Hindu or Muslim, Islam or Kufr, temple or mosque.

The polling day came. The British went all out to help the Muslim League and hinder the Khudai Khidmatgars. But by the grace of God the Muslim League was defeated and we won the elections with a large majority. In July 1946 Maulana Azad and I were

elected by the Khudai Khidmatgars and the Frontier Assembly to be members of the Central Assembly, the purpose of which was to give India a Constitution. The fact that we had secured such a clear majority in an election which was fought on very clear issues, and under conditions in which the government had allied itself with the Muslim League and had used all the Muslim leaders in India and all its power against us, could only mean one thing; that the majority of people in the country were behind us.

When, therefore, in spite of all this, another referendum in 1947 was forced upon us, we considered this gross injustice and refused to have anything to do with such a referendum. We decided to boycott it so that the world might learn of the gross injustice that was to be inflicted upon us. Not only was the Viceroy's order for a new referendum illogical and unreasonable but it was also discriminating and partial. If the British meant this to be their parting gift to us, we did not accept it.

Whereas everywhere in India the representative Assemblies had been asked to decide whether they wanted to remain in India or go over to Pakistan, the North-West Frontier Province Assembly had not been given this right to choose. This was an insult to the whole nation of the Pashtuns, which we could not under any circumstances tolerate. I must confess that it also hurt and grieved me deeply that even the Congress Working Committee did not lift a finger to help us, as we had hoped they would. Tied hand and foot, they delivered us into the hands of our enemies.

Under these circumstances and after such treatment by the Congress, the question whether I wanted to remain in India or go over to Pakistan is not only unnecessary, but improper, because the Congress, which was the representative body in India, not only deserted us but delivered us into the hands of our enemies. To meet them now is like killing all my Pathan self-respect, ethics and traditions. The demand I made was that if a

referendum was to be held at all it should be a referendum on the question of "Pakhtunistan or Pakistan ?" But nobody listened to me and the referendum was forced upon us. As we refused to take part in this referendum the way was clear for the Muslim League, and they used all the cunning, deceit, and force they could command. In spite of all that they got only 50% of the votes, which is nowhere enough to decide the fate of a country or a nation.

On 3rd June 1947 Lord Mountbatten announced the Partition and the Congress and the Muslim League formally agreed to the creation of Pakistan. The Congress Government was a government in name only. Gandhiji and I were against partition. I cannot say what the other members felt about it, because I had not talked to them yet. But Sardar Patel and Rajagopalachari were in favour of partition and they were putting pressure on others. The question of a referendum in the North-West Frontier Province was also discussed. Gandhiji and I were against the referendum too. I said there was no need at all for a referendum. Less than a year ago the election in the North-West Frontier Province had been fought on the issue of India or Pakistan. We had won this election with a large majority and the Muslim League had lost. It was as simple as that. Sardar Patel and Rajagopalachari did not see eye to eye with us on this question and they put a lot of pressure on the Working Committee and argued about the desirability of referendum at great length. Finally the Working Committee agreed with them and voted in favour of both the partition of the country and the referendum. On this occasion I told the Working Committee and Gandhiji that we Pathans were standing side by side with them in the struggle for the freedom of India and that we had made great sacrifices for the cause. "But you are deserting us now," I told them, "and throwing us

to the wolves." We held an election on the question of India or Pakistan, and we won this election with a large majority. Is there any doubt ~~about~~ about what the Pakhtuns wanted? It was clear to the whole world.

Our people were very disappointed and a little annoyed too, I am afraid, because of this weakness on the part of the Congress. That is why we said that if there was to be a referendum at all, it should be on the question of Pakhtunistan or Pakistan. After all, it was not we who had left the Congress. The Congress had deserted us. If we had left the Congress of our own accord, the British would have given us what we wanted, but we did not want to leave. I am convinced that, If the Congress had pressed this issue, if they had been as firm about it as they were about the question of Gurdaspur, or as firm as Jinnah was about this question, the British would have had to listen to them. We had great hopes from Jawaharlal, but I cannot understand why did he not do anything for us, the Pathans?

When the Congress Working Committee agreed to the partition of the country and the referendum, I felt as if they had pronounced a death sentence on all the Pathans. I sat there, confounded and deeply distressed. Maulana Azad was sitting beside me. He advised me : "You ought to join the Muslim League now." It still makes me sad, and I still wonder what on earth made him say a thing like that. For the Maulana had always been as much against the Muslim League's principles and practices as I was, and until then there was no evidence of any change in their policy which could have made it possible for us to become members. The Muslim League worked only for destruction, and I had devoted my whole life to construction. If the Maulana thought it was right for me to join the Muslim League, why had he not told me so before?? Coming suddenly like this and at a time like this, his advice neither influenced nor impressed me. I cannot change my beliefs and principles at a moment's notice, nor did I want my country and my people to change colour like a chameleon."

(EXTRACTS FROM FRONTIER GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY)

"How has all the knowledge of the world been gained but by the mere concentration of the mind ? The world is ready to give up its secrets if we only know how to knock, how to give it the necessary blow. The power of blow comes through the concentration of the mind. Discover the inner recess of your mind, generalis their contents and form your own judgment."



"Now-a-days, political or religious "dal"(parties or sects) can be well compared to "sedge" which grows in tanks and in the stagnant water of small pools, but does not grow in the current of a river. Dals are very narrow-minded. They abuse politics or religions other than their own, declare their own politics or religions to be the best and form sects (Dals). Those whose hearts yearns for "Netaji" are above "dals". They are above sectarian prejudice and quarrel,"



"Money - making" mission is grand, but "Man - making" mission is grandeur still."

Kaka

"if a leader should emerge once more in India, who was of the people, who went to the people, who asked them what they wanted and obeyed the will of the people, the country would be saved."

N. B. — Who is that leader to emerge once more in India, who was of the people ?

—BADSHA KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR, BLITZ, Oct.-Nov. 1969.

"One day you will see God's wrath will fall on India."

—BADSHA KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR,
(THE INDIAN EXPRESS, BOMBAY EDITION,
DECEMBER, 1972.)

"In the fulness of time a wonderful man whose whole life is full of wonders will appear with tremendous force and all the rats will become bold by that time."

—VIVEKANANDA.

A born leader of man Netaji Subhas is a most precious can strike in the men of Indian politics more than ?

—HANUMAN GIR

(Founder of Subhas Bal Batika (an underground cave in Bareilly) where Mr. Gir spent nearly six months in 1958 and disappeared by leaving a mark written on the wall "Subhas is alive". The above quotation is quoted from his letter written in English which he posted from an unknown place).

COPY TO :— The Vice-President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Speaker of Parliament, Chief Justice of divided India and PTI & UNI.

Chitta Basu
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA)



8700.7

Phone No. 382260

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384576

28, Gurdwara Rakabgunj Road,
New Delhi-1.

30 September 1988.

Dear Prime Minister,

As you know, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose reached Kabul on January 27 in 1941, after his great escape from Calcutta on January 16, 1941. He stayed in the House that belongs to Uttam Chand, an old revolutionary at Mohalla Hindu Guzar, Shor Bazar, Kabul, from February 9, 1941 to February 11, 1941 and again from February 15, 1941 to 17 March, 1941. Bhagat Ram Talwar, an old revolutionary who had helped Netaji in his escape from Peshawar to Kabul, had also stayed with Netaji in that house at Kabul. There was a reference of this House and the room in which Netaji had stayed, in the book, "The Talwars of Pathan Land and Subhas Chandra's Great Escape."

I quote the relevant portion :

"The residence of Uttam Chand was in the upper storey of a two-storeyed building in Mohalla Hindu Guzar. The floor was occupied by one Roshanlal, a Hindu from Peshawar. The house consisted of three rooms in addition to the kitchen and the bath room. The two of us (Netaji and Bhagat Ram Talwar) were given a separate room furnished after the Central-Asian fashion. The floor was covered with durries and carpets. There was a sandli (a sort of small wooden table under which there is an angithi which keeps the huge quilts in the room warm) in the middle of the room and three thick and low mattresses with cushions around the sandli which were used for sitting and also as beds at night. Netaji and I used two of these mattresses while the third would be taken by others coming into the room."

(page 101)

Revd 10/10/88
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I am told that the said house is not being maintained properly and ~~danger~~ it may be dilapidated soon. For every Indian patriot, the House is a ~~sacred~~ place. I strongly feel that the Government of India should take necessary action, to take over the house and maintain it properly as a monument of historical and national significance.

I took up the matter with Shri K. Natwar Singh, Minister of State, External Affairs, who was kind enough to send me a letter of acknowledgement No.VIP-910/MOS(N)/88 dt. 30 June, 1988. Since then, I have not received any information from the Ministry of External Affairs.

I shall be glad if you kindly take interest in the matter and take appropriate action.

With regards,

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347/JSUR/188
13/11
69871@rcms
15/11

Shri Rajiv Gandhi,
Prime Minister,
India.

Your(s) sincerely,
(Chitta Basu)

8700.8/c



PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi
December 2, 1988

SN. 8
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Dear Shri Basu,

I have your letter of 30th September. The Ministry of External Affairs are being asked to look into this.

Yours sincerely,

Shri Chitta Basu, MP
28, Gurdwara Rakabgunj Road
New Delhi-110001

PM's OFFICIAL STAMP

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Dt. 12.12.88

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गौरी शंकर श्रीवास्तव
उप तचिव, मुख्य मंत्री



उत्तर प्रदेश शासन
मुख्यमंत्री सचिवालय
लोके शिक्षायत अनभाग-२
लखनऊ: दिनांक: ३० अप्रैल, १९९०

B
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प्रिय महोदय,

जिला अधिकारी, लखनऊ के माध्यम से प्राप्त भारत
की शान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी। मार्क्सवादी लेनिनवादी। ।।३,
पानदरीबा, इलाहाबाद का ज्ञापन मूलरूप में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु
अनुसारित करने की मुझसे उपेक्षा की गई है।

संलग्नक- यथोक्त

संलग्नक,

भवदीय,

। गौरी शंकर श्रीवास्तव।

श्री राष्ट्र के० वर्मा,
तीनियर पिटीशान्त आफिलर,
पृथ्वी मंत्री कार्यालय,
नई दिल्ली।

A brief note
for
10/5
Lok

५५

10226-१८/८८/२०१५

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अजित सेठ ।

अर्ध शा० पत्र संख्या २२२ / S.T. / ९०

निवास स्थान कार्यालय
जिलाधिकारी

दिनांक लखनऊ, अप्रैल १६, १९४७ ।

प्रिय महोदय,

भारत की क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पाटी (मार्क्सवादी - लेनिनवादी) द्वारा ६ अप्रैल १९४८ को बिहार के राज्यपाल द्वारा ज्ञापन का उत्तर न मिलने के कारण पुनः माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट, लखनऊ के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत संलग्न ज्ञापन में आपको आवश्यकतानुसार कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न प्रेषित कर रहा हूँ ।

मार्ग

संलग्न - उपराजितानुसार।

मवदीय

(अजित सेठ)

श्री नृपेन्द्र मिश्र,
सचिव,
मुख्य मंत्री जी,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,
लखनऊ।

१६.५.४०
(नृपेन्द्र मिश्र
सचिव - १
मुख्य मंत्री, ३० प्र०)

लखनऊ
(श्री शक्ति धीरस्तव)
उप सचिव, मुख्य मंत्री,
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

लोकार्थी २
प्रथम इमाइल काली
आ० ई० अपैल इलाम भ०
गुरुका का० न० क० ग०

१८/५/४०
६/५
१८.५.४०

अपैल इलाम

भारत के राष्ट्रपति को दिये गये

नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के विप्लवी संग्रामी जीवन के अङ्गात इतिहास

द्वारा (जिस्य) से भारतीय जन को अवगत कराने हेतु :-

भारत को क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी और साक्षंवादी लेनिनवादी०

द्वारा

१ अप्रैल १९८१ को बिहार के राज्यपाल द्वारा ज्ञापन का -
उत्तर न मिलने के कारण

पुनः भारत सरकार के प्रधान प्रतिनिधि प्रधानमंत्री को जिला-
धीश के द्वारा ज्ञापन

श्रीमान् जी, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ?

सम्भवतः आपको ज्ञात होगा कि १ अप्रैल १९८१ को बिहार के राज्यपाल द्वारा पट्टना में भारत के राष्ट्रपति को भारत को क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी और साक्षंवादी लेनिनवादी० के अधिल राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों ने ज्ञापन दिया था। इसका उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ पुनः भारत के विभिन्न जिलाधीशों द्वारा यह ज्ञापन आपके पास दिया जा रहा है इस आशा से कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के विप्लवी संग्रामी जीवन के अङ्गात इतिहास से भारतीय जन को आप अवगत कराएंगे।

२ भारत के राष्ट्रपति को भेजा गया ज्ञापन १

महोदय ! आपको विदेश होगा कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी भारतीय जनतान्त्रिक राष्ट्रीय सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का इतिहास उच्चतम राजनीतिक घड़यत्रों का इतिहास है। इसका प्रारम्भ सन् १८२१ ई० में तीद्वीमियों के जनतान्त्रिक इन्कलाबी नेतृत्व में गठित-संघालित-विकसित किसान सशस्त्र विद्रोह के रूप में हुआ था और द्वितीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध को समाप्ति के संघात में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के ऊपर आजाद हिन्द फौज के फौजी हमले के रूप में भारतीय जन आक्रमण में समाप्त हुआ था इस जन आक्रमण के संगठनकर्ता० व संघालक अमर शहीद रासबिहारी बोस तथा नेतोजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस थे।

किन्तु द्वितीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध की समाप्ति विश्व पूँजी वादी शासकोय विजयी शक्तियों साम्राज्यवादी संयुक्त राज्य-अमेरिका ब्रिटेन फॉस, सोवियत रूस के सामने साम्राज्यवादी जापान के आत्मसमर्पण करने के राजनीतिक कूटनीतिक संघात में हुई थी।

इसके प्रबल राजनीतिक कूटनीतिक फौजी संघात में आजाद हिन्द फौज ने भी साम्राज्यवादी ब्रिटेन के सामने आत्मसमर्पण कि था ।

किन्तु इसके आलाक्षण्य महान भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता वादी - क्रान्तिकारी नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने भारतीय श्रीमिक जन को सम्बोधि ते था कि हम कुछ काल के लिए पीछे हटे हैं लेकिन त्रीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध हमें शीघ्र ही मौका देगा ऐसा ऐलान करके इसको पूर्ति के लिए वे भूमिका हो गये ।

इस महान मानववादी विप्लवी कार्य को सम्पन्न करने में सहयोग करने के लिए बनावटी हवाईजहाज दूर्घटना का ऐलान जापान सरकार ने किया जिससे नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को भूमिगत होने में पर्याप्त मौका मिल सके और इससे उन्हें भूमिगत होने में पर्याप्त मौका मिला भी अतः जापान सरकार का हवाई दूर्घटना का ऐलान इन्हें भूमिगत होने में सहायक अवश्य हुआ ।

किन्तु भूमिगत होकर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस मंचीरिया पहुँचे ही थे कि ज्यों ही उनके पहुँचने का पता चाँगकाइँझेला को पता चला , त्यों ही उन्होंने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को गिरफ्तार कराकर जेल में बन्द कर दिया । परन्तु जब सोवियत ल्सी तानाशाह स्टालिन को मार्कुम हुआ कि चीनी शासक चाँगकाइँझेला ने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में रखा है तो चीनी शासक को कहकर मंचीरिया जेल से नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को सोवियत ल्स में गवाया । नेताजी सुभाष के सामने सोवियत ल्स के महान राज्यहजारेदार पूजीवादी तानाशाह स्टालिन ने प्रस्ताव किया कि उन्हें नेताजी को सोवियत ल्स के पक्ष में कार्य करना होगा । किन्तु महान राष्ट्रीयता वादी इन्काली नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने ल्सी तानाशाह की शर्त ठुकरा दी । ऐसा करने पर स्टालिन ने उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया ।

अतएव उसके उपरान्त उनके सम्बन्ध में सावियत ल्स वे संसार को अन्धकार में रखा है । अब यह तक ज्ञात नहीं हुआ है कि नेताजी - सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को सोवियत ल्स के शासकों ने क्या किया ? वास्तव में यह भारतीय जनतान्त्रिक राष्ट्रीय इस स्तर संग्राम की इतिहास का - प्रमुख अंग है । इसके प्रकार मैं आने पर ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जनता - न्त्रिक सशस्त्र संग्राम का इतिहास पूर्ण होगा ?

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अतश्व भारत को क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी ॥ मार्क्सवादी-
 लेनिनवादी ॥ भारत सरकार से माँग करतो है कि सोवियत स्स के
 जेलों में बन्द रहेंते हुए नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का क्या हुआ और
 वहाँ से वह कहाँ गये ? सोवियत स्स को सरकार से स्पष्ट कराये ।

विश्वनाथ तिवारी भवदीय,
 विश्वनाथ तिवारी *केशव प्रसाद शर्मा*
 जिला मंत्री महा मंत्री

भारत को क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी

॥ मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी ॥

113- पान दरीबा, झालाहाबाद,

भारत के राष्ट्रपति को दिये गए

नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के विप्लवी संग्रामी जीवन के अज्ञात इतिहास से
भारतीय जन को अवगत कराने हेतु

भारत की क्रांतिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी)

द्वारा



८ अप्रैल १९८८ को बिहार के राज्यपाल द्वारा ज्ञापन
का उत्तर नहीं मिलने के कारण

पुनः भारत सरकार के प्रधान प्रतिनिधि प्रधानमन्त्री को जिलाधीश के द्वारा ज्ञापन

श्रीमान् भारत के प्रधानमन्त्री महोदय !

सम्भवतः आपको ज्ञात होगा कि ८ अप्रैल १९८८ को बिहार के राज्यपाल के द्वारा, पटना में, भारत के राष्ट्रपति को भारत की क्रांतिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) के अखिल राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों ने ज्ञापन दिया था। इसका उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। पुनः भारत के विशिष्ट जिलाधीशों द्वारा वह ज्ञापन आपके पास दिया जा रहा है। इस आशा से कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के विप्लवी संग्रामी जीवन के अज्ञात इतिहास से भारतीय जन को आप अवगत करायेंगे।

(भारत के राष्ट्रपति को भेजा गया ज्ञापन)

महोदय ! आपको विदित होगा कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी भारतीय जनतान्त्रिक राष्ट्रीय सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का इतिहास उच्चतम राजनीतिक घड़यन्त्रों का इतिहास है। इसका प्रारम्भ सन् १८८५ ई० में तीतमियां के जनतांत्रिक इन्वलाबी नेतृत्व में गठित-संचालित-विकासित किसान सशस्त्र विद्रोह के रूप में हुआ था और द्वितीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध की समाप्ति के संघात में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के ऊपर आजाद हिन्दू फौज के कौजो हमले के रूप में भारतीय जन आक्रमण में समाप्त हुआ था। इस जन आक्रमण के संगठनकर्ता व संचालक अमर शहीद रासबिहारी बीस तथा नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस थे।

किन्तु द्वितीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध की समाप्ति विश्व पूँजीवादी शासकीय विजयी शक्तियों साम्राज्यवादी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, सोवियत रूस के सामने साम्राज्यवादी जापान के आत्म-समर्पण करते के राजनीतिक कूटनीतिक संघात में हुई थी। इसके प्रबल राजनीतिक कौजों संघात में आजाद हिन्दू फौज ने भी साम्राज्यवादी ब्रिटेन के सामने आत्मसमर्पण किया था।

किन्तु इसके बालाकमान महान भारतीय राष्ट्रीयतावादी क्रान्तिकारी नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने भारतीय श्रमिक जन को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि हम कुछ काल के लिए पीछे हटे हैं। लेकिन तृतीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध हमें शीघ्र ही मौका देगा। ऐसा ऐलान करके इसकी पूर्ति के लिए वे भूषिगत हो गये।

इस महान मानववादी विष्टलवी कार्य को सम्पन्न करने में सहयोग करने के लिए बनावटी हवाई जहाज दुर्घटना का ऐलान जापान सरकार ने किया जिससे नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को भूमिगत होने थे पर्याप्त मौका मिल सके और इससे उन्हें भूमिगत होने में पर्याप्त मौका मिला भी। अतः जापान सरकार ने हवाई दुर्घटना का ऐलान इन्हें भूमिगत होने में सहायक अवश्य हुआ।

किन्तु भूमिगत होकर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस मंचूरिया पहुंचे ही थे कि ज्योंही उनके पहुंचने का पता च्यांगकाईशेख को चला, त्योंही उन्होंने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को गिरफ्तार कराकर जेल में बन्द कर दिया। परन्तु जब सोवियत रूसी तानाशाह स्टालिन को मालूम हुआ कि चीनी शासक च्यांगकाईशेख ने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में रखा है तो चीनी शासक को कहकर मंचूरिया के जेल से नेताजी सुभाष को सोवियत रूस मंगवाया। नेताजी सुभाष के सामने सोवियत रूस के महान राजहजारेदार पूंजीवादी तानाशाह स्टालिन ने प्रस्ताव किया कि उन्हें [नेताजी को] सोवियत रूस के पक्ष में कार्य करना होगा। किन्तु महान राष्ट्रीयतावादी इन्कलाबी नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने रूसी तानाशाह की शर्त ठुकरा दी। ऐसा करने पर स्टालिन ने उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया।

अतएव उसके उपरांत उनके सम्बन्ध में सोवियत रूस ने बंसार को अंधकार में रखा है। यह अब तक जात नहीं हुआ है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को सोवियत रूस के शासकों ने क्या किया? वास्तव में यह भारतीय जनतांत्रिक राष्ट्रीय सशस्त्र संग्राम के इतिहास का प्रमुख अंग है। इसके प्रकाश में आने पर ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक सशस्त्र संग्राम का इतिहास पूर्ण होगा।

अतएव भारत की क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) भारत सरकार से मांग करती है कि सोवियत रूस के जेलों में बन्द रहते हुए नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को क्या हुआ और वहां से वह कहां गये? सोवियत रूस की सरकार से स्पष्ट करायें।

भवदीय

केशव प्रसाद शर्मा

महामंत्री

भारत की क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी
(मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी)

क्रान्ति प्रेस, इलाहाबाद।

११३-पानदरीबा, इलाहाबाद

भारत के राष्ट्रपति को दिये गये

नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के विप्लवी संग्रामी जीवन के अज्ञात इतिहास से

भारतीय जन को अवगत कराने हेतु

भारत की क्रांतिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी)



द्वारा

८ अप्रैल १९८८ को बिहार के राज्यपाल द्वारा जापन
का उत्तर नहीं मिलने के कारण

पुनः भारत सरकार के प्रधान प्रतिनिधि प्रधानमन्त्री को जिलाधीश के द्वारा जापन

श्रीमान् भारत के प्रधानमन्त्री महोदय !

सम्भवतः आपको जात होगा कि ८ अप्रैल १९८८ को बिहार के राज्यपाल के द्वारा, पटना में, भारत के राष्ट्रपति की क्रांतिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी-लेनिनवादी) के अखिल राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों ने जापन दिया था । इसका उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ । पुनः भारत के विचिन्न जिलाधीशों द्वारा यह जापन आपके पास दिया जा रहा है । इस आशा से कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के विप्लवी संग्रामी जीवन के अज्ञात इतिहास से भारतीय जन को आप अवगत करायेंगे ।

(भारत के राष्ट्रपति को भेजा गया जापन)

महोदय ! आपको विदित होगा कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद-विरोधी भारतीय जनतान्त्रिक राष्ट्रीय सशस्त्र क्रान्ति का इतिहास उच्चतम राजनीतिक घटयन्त्रों का इतिहास है । इसका प्रारम्भ सन् १८२१ ई० में तीतमियां के जनतांत्रिक हावलाबी नेतृत्व में गटित-संचालित-विकासित किसान सशस्त्र विद्रोह के रूप में हुआ था और द्वितीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध की समाप्ति के संघात में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के ऊपर आजाद हिन्द फौज के फौजी हमले के रूप में भारतीय जन आक्रमण में समाप्त हुआ था । इस जन आक्रमण के संगठनकर्त्ता व संचालक अमर शहीद रासविहारी बोस तथा नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस थे ।

किन्तु द्वितीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध की समाप्ति विश्व पूर्जीवादी शासकीय विजयी शक्तियों साम्राज्यवादी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, सोवियत रूस के सामने साम्राज्यवादी जापन के आत्म-समर्पण करते के राजनीतिक कूटनीतिक संघात में हुई थी । इसके प्रबल राजनीतिक कूटनीतिक फौजी संघात में आजाद हिन्द फौज ने भी साम्राज्यवादी ब्रिटेन के सामने आत्मसमर्पण किया था ।

किन्तु इसके आलाक्षण महान भारतीय राष्ट्रीयतावादी क्रान्तिकारी नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने भारतीय श्रमिक जन को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि हम शुद्ध काल के लिए पीछे हटे हैं । लेकिन तृतीय साम्राज्यवादी विश्व महायुद्ध हमें शीघ्र ही मौका देगा । ऐसा ऐलान करके इसकी पूर्ति के लिए वे शुभिगत हो गये ।

इस महान मानववादी विष्लवी कार्य को सम्पन्न करने में सहयोग करने के लिए बनावटी हवाई जहाज दुर्घटना का ऐलान जापान सरकार ने किया जिससे नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को भूमिगत होने पर पर्याप्त मौका मिल सके और इससे उन्हें भूमिगत होने में पर्याप्त मौका मिला भी। अतः जापान सरकार द्वाई दुर्घटना का ऐलान इन्हें भूमिगत होने में सहायक अवश्य हुआ।

किन्तु भूमिगत होकर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस मंचुरिया पहुंचे ही थे कि ज्योंही उनके पहुंचने का पता च्यांगकाईशेख को चला, त्योंही उन्होंने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को गिरफ्तार कराकर जेल में बन्द कर दिया ! परन्तु जब सोवियत रूसी तानाशाह स्टालिन को मालूम हुआ कि चीनी शासक च्यांगकाईशेख ने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में रखा है तो चीनी शासक को कहकर मंचुरिया के जेल से नेताजी सुभाष को सोवियत रूस मंगवाया। नेताजी सुभाष के सामने सोवियत रूस के महान राजइजरिदार पूंजीवादी तानाशाह स्टालिन ने प्रस्ताव किया कि उन्हें [नेताजी को] सोवियत रूस के पक्ष में कार्य करना होगा। किन्तु महान राष्ट्रीयतावादी इन्कलाबी नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने रूसी तानाशाह की शर्त ठुकरा दी। ऐसा करने पर स्टालिन ने उन्हें जेल में बन्द कर दिया।

अतएव उसके उपरांत उनके सम्बन्ध में सोवियत रूस ने बंसार को अंधकार में रखा है। यह अब तक ज्ञात नहीं हुआ है कि नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को सोवियत रूस के शासकों ने क्या किया ? वास्तव में यह भारतीय जनतांत्रिक राष्ट्रीय सशस्त्र संघाम के इतिहास का प्रमुख अंग है। इसके प्रकाश में आने पर ही भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक सशस्त्र संघाम का इतिहास पूर्ण होगा।

अतएव भारत की क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी (मावसंवादी-लेनिनवादी) भारत सरकार से मांग करती है कि सोवियत रूस के जेलों में बन्द रहते हुए नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को क्या हुआ और वहां से वह कहां गये ? सोवियत रूस की सरकार से स्पष्ट करायें।

भवदीय

केशव प्रसाद शर्मा

महारंत्री

भारत की क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी पार्टी
(मावसंवादी-लेनिनवादी)

क्रान्ति प्रेस, इलाहाबाद,

१९३-पानदरीबा, इलाहाबाद

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(Public-I Section)

FR is a letter from Deputy Secretary to Chief Minister, U.P. with which he has forwarded a copy of a Memorandum from Indian Revolutionary Socialist Party(Marxist-Leninist), Allahabad.

2. The Memorandum contains an issue over controversy on the death of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. The Revolutionary Socialist Party(Marxist-Leninist) have requested the Govt. of India to let them know the factual position of the case.

3. In view of above, Public Wing is perhaps not concerned with the subject matter of the FR and, if approved, this may be passed on to Political Section for appropriate action.

D.R.
(D.R. Ratna)
Section Officer
22-5-'90

Sr.P.O.

AS(PT)
22/5
22/5 lot.

we may send copies to
MSA for appropriate action
with a U.O. note.

DS(PT) 22/5
22/5 Rd. - II

1038/07/19015
23/5

61 B

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Enclosed is a copy of letter dated 30th April, 1990 from Deputy Secretary to Chief Minister, U.P. with which he has forwarded a copy of Memorandum from Indian Revolutionary Socialist Party(Marxist-Leninist), Allahabad regarding the controversy over the death of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, for appropriate action.

Q
(A.K. Tewary)
Deputy Secretary

Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs
P.M's Office U.O.No.800/6/C/3/88-POL

U 46.90.

dt. 5.6.90.

W.e.
fol III

ISSUED ON *5.6.90*
BY *Ch*
SIGNATURE.....